

HUERTA BELIEVES WILSON LACKING PUBLIC SUPPORT

Intimates That Congress and People Generally Disapprove Course.

CLAIMS ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON

Neither Side in Mexican Controversy Is Receding From Position, and This Government Already Is Considering Alternative Measures, It Being Evident That Lind's Mission Has Failed—Determined Against Intervention or War, and It Is Generally Conceded That Policy of "Hands Off" Will Be Adopted—Important Precedent Found in Course Pursued When Diaz Came Into Power.

Washington, August 20.—Intimations are contained in Provisional President Huerta's reply to the American note presented by John Lind that President Wilson is not backed up by Congress or the American people in his stand against recognition of the Huerta government.

Referring to the attacks on the Washington administration by members of Congress and pointing to the official recommendations of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, advising recognition, Huerta declares he is entitled to be recognized. He holds that the Democratic party's power is temporary, and argues that recognition of his government is a partisan question in the United States. He intimates that he reaches his conclusion on private advice from Washington.

This information was obtained tonight from those who know the contents of the Huerta note, so far as it has been deciphered, but the policy note is not yet at hand, but the principal argument has been placed before administration officials.

Neither Side Receding. Though negotiations between John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, and Provisional President Huerta are continuing on a cordial personal basis, neither side is receding from its position, and alternative measures already are under consideration here. No definite course has been formulated, but the policy which, at present is under consideration and is most likely to be adopted, is one of absolute noninterference.

The American government, under such a policy, would continue to deny arms to both sides, would withdraw Americans from trouble zones, insist on proper protection to property and lives, and in effect let the Mexicans continue their controversy on the battlefield.

This administration is determined against intervention or war, and the other alternative, friendly mediation, apparently has failed. Officials here believe, however, that the United States, through the mission of Mr. Lind, will have satisfied foreign governments generally of its desire to bring about peace and that they do not conceive that there will be any pressure to bring about intervention.

To grant arms to the Constitutionalists would, in the opinion of many officials, only add to the dangers of anarchy in the republic, equipping bandit bodies with weapons of destruction, of which they hitherto have been deprived.

Precedent for Cause. That the United States will keep "hands off" was considered more than likely in many quarters here to-night, and administration officials pointed to an important precedent for such action during the term of President Hayes, when General Porfirio Diaz assumed the reins of government May 2, 1877.

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HANDS BLISTERED, BUT ALL ARE HAPPY

Fifty Thousand Good Roads Workers Spend Busy Day in Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., August 20.—With blistered hands and sore muscles, 50,000 enthusiastic good roads workers quit their work to-night in Missouri after a strenuous day spent in "pulling Missouri out of the mud." Good humor was everywhere in evidence, and nearly every man declared he intended to return to-morrow.

Although mud interfered with the work of Governor Elliott W. Major and Governor George H. Hodges, of Kansas, who had volunteered to help the Missouri executive, both Governors declared they would be up early to-morrow and would make up for lost time.

"I intend to fix two road days when I return home," said Governor Hodges. "It is remarkable how many have responded to Governor Major's proclamation."

Reports from every county in this part of the State told of throngs of workers, many of them encouraged by the presence of their wives and daughters, who served dinner.

In St. Louis County the response to (Continued On Second Page.)

Federal Judge May Be Impeached



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

FEDERAL JUDGE UNDER CHARGES

If Sustained, Emory Speer, of Fifth Georgia Circuit, May Be Impeached.

House Judiciary Committee Considers, but Will Not Discuss Case.

Washington, August 20.—Charges, which, if sustained, may be the foundation of another impeachment case in the Senate, are made against Federal Judge Emory Speer, of the Fifth Circuit, in papers considered to-day in a carefully guarded session of the House Judiciary Committee.

The committee had before it the report of an investigation into Judge Speer's conduct by Special Examiner R. C. Lewis, submitted by the Department of Justice, along with numerous affidavits and other exhibits. No action was taken, the committee adjourning until Friday, and each member pledging himself not to discuss the charges in the meantime.

The most serious charges, dealt with in the examiner's report, are that Judge Speer unlawfully permitted the wasting or dissipation of bankruptcy estates that came within his jurisdiction as a Federal Judge.

"That he presided in cases in which his son-in-law was an attorney on a contingent fee, with full knowledge that his decision would affect the fee of his son-in-law."

"That he was guilty of imposing unlawful punishments for contempt in cases coming before his court."

"That he ignored the mandates of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, in certain cases."

"That he was absent from his district when he should have been attending to his duties in court."

"That, contrary to law, he tried cases outside of his district."

There were other charges relating to what the judge's accusers claimed to be arbitrary conduct, and one relating to personal habits.

The accusations in part are a repetition of attacks made on Judge Speer from time to time during his many years of service since his appointment to the Federal bench by President Arthur.

Members of the Georgia delegation in the House are greatly interested in the investigation, and probably will hold a conference within the next day or two to discuss it. One of their number, it was said to-night, may be designated informally to start action in the House by introducing a resolution. Judge Speer will be given an opportunity to appear before the Judiciary Committee just as Judge Archbald was accorded that right in the last impeachment case.

Chairman Clayton, at the direction of the committee, issued a brief statement after to-day's meeting, the burden of which was that the Department of Justice had transmitted to the committee a report bearing upon Judge Speer's official conduct; that the committee examined only a portion of the report and exhibit, and adjourned until next Friday "as soon as possible to determine what, if anything, the committee should do with respect to such report and papers."

Daniels Will Attend. Indianapolis, Ind., August 20.—Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, to-day accepted an invitation to attend a banquet to be given by the Indiana members of the Associated Press in this city September 24. The banquet, arranged for last May, was postponed because of the war, but Daniels found that he could not come. Vice-President Marshall also is expected to attend.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST SULZER

Enemies Expect to Bury Him Under Avalanche of Testimony.

Impeached Governor's Attorney Threaten Murphy and Frawley With Sing Sing.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Albany, N. Y., August 20.—Charges that William Sulzer has been guilty of usurpation in every official act since his impeachment; and that, in a secret visit to the Capitol a few hours before the vote was taken, he attempted to influence the already long list that has been prepared by the Assembly Board of Managers which will handle the prosecution before the high court of impeachment.

These charges were under discussion to-day at a meeting of the impeachment managers, presided over by Aaron J. Levy, and attended by Edgar T. Brackett, the senior counsel for the prosecution. The usurpation charge is drawn and ready to add to the articles of impeachment. The accusation of undue influence is supported by the testimony of three Assemblymen who refuse to give out their names until they appear as witnesses at the trial.

While these additional troubles for Mr. Sulzer were being arranged, Acting Governor Martin H. Glynn issued a statement of the future executive policy of the State government, which calmly ignored Sulzer's existence.

Glynn's Statement. The statement was issued from the new executive chamber in which Mr. Glynn was installed this afternoon by the Board of Public Buildings, of which he is the chairman. It follows:

"Owing to the duties thrust upon me by the constitution, I wish to make clear the policy I propose to pursue as Acting Governor."

"I do not intend to employ a temporary occupancy of the governorship for the purpose of partisan warfare."

"Under me as Acting Governor there will be no political earthquakes and no factional wars."

"I have no intention of removing departmental heads for mere political reasons."

"I propose to discharge my sworn obligations for the best interests of the public."

"I ask the hearty co-operation of all State officials and all good citizens to help bring order out of chaos in the State government, until the court of impeachment shall have rendered a verdict."

"The duties involving upon me I did not seek. They are imposed upon me temporarily by the constitution, and I am determined to live up to the Constitution."

"I believe in law and order, and the affairs of the State must proceed in an orderly manner according to constitutional provisions."

"I propose to discharge the duties of Acting Governor without fear or favoritism, without ostentation or advertisement, without factional purpose or personal motive."

"No act of will of mine will compound the present confusion. Official chaos must end and affairs of State proceed as if no impeachment proceedings were pending. Until the court of impeachment renders its decision I intend to do only such things as may be necessary for the running of the business of the State."

The events of the day taken to (Continued On Eleventh Page.)

BON AIR HOME IS COMMENDED BY CHARITIES BOARD

Report of Investigation Filed With Governor Mann.

TWO CAUSES FOR COMPLAINT

Investigators Declare That Negro Should Not Have Been Overseer; That Books and Accounts Were Improperly Kept—Matron Giving Excellent Service.

The report of the State Board of Charities on the condition of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, at Bon Air, was presented to Governor Mann yesterday afternoon by Rev. S. C. Hatcher, president of the board.

Two criticisms of the management of the institution were made, together with a number of recommendations. The members of the board were unanimous in condemning the practice of placing a negro overseer in charge of the girls engaged in field work, although the statement was made that there was no criticism of the character of Beverley Banks, who had been a faithful and efficient servant.

The board also condemned the slipshod manner in which the books and accounts of the home had been kept up to a recent date.

The report, in full follows:

His Excellency, William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia. Sir,—As directed in your letter of July 9 to the chairman of this board, we beg to state that we have made a full investigation of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls. We met first at Bon Air on the 12th of July and took the testimony of various witnesses, including that of a number of the inmates of the home. On August 8 we continued and concluded the hearing in the hall of the House of Delegates at the State Capitol. In the aggregate we examined thirty-six witnesses, whose detailed testimony is herewith transmitted.

At the outset we wish to make plain that our powers in respect to this home are strictly limited by the acts creating this board and by the act giving State aid to the institution. Under the act which provides for the establishment of the Board of Charities and Corrections, we are confined to duties which are strictly "visitation and advisory." This means, according to the construction placed upon the act by the Honorable Attorney General, that we have no authority to demand of any institution receiving State aid any reform or improvement, however much the same is needed. We can merely report our recommendations and findings. In the same manner, we make the preliminary statement lest there may be any misunderstanding as to our failure to act before this hearing was had.

Our most careful investigation has failed to discover anything radically wrong with the home, or with its management. We have found conditions which should be remedied, and we have found evidence of several mistakes of judgment; but we have seen nothing that would lead us to shake the faith of the public in general efficiency of the work being done at Bon Air. On the contrary, we have found many evidences of consecrated and successful work which should strengthen this institution in the good opinion of the public.

Closely we state at the outset, our most important criticisms, which were two in number, namely, that the board had made a mistake in employing colored help on the farm, and that the books of the institution have not been kept in accordance with the standard set by the State Accountant for all institutions receiving State aid.

In respect to the first, we are of (Continued On Ninth Page.)

COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE QUESTION

Commission of Clayton as Senator from Alabama Referred Without Discussion.

Washington, August 20.—The commission of Representative Henry D. Clayton, as Senator from Alabama, to succeed the late Senator Johnston, was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Bankhead and referred to the Elections Committee. It had been withheld because many Senators questioned the right of Governor Johnston to make any appointment without express authority from the Legislature.

Senator Bankhead moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion prevailed without discussion. Senator Kern, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has not indicated when the committee will consider the credentials.

O'Neal Certain He Is Right. Montgomery, Ala., August 20.—Governor O'Neal to-day issued the following supplemental statement regarding his appointment of Congressman Henry D. Clayton to the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston:

"When I appointed Mr. Clayton, I did so upon the advice of eminent counsel that I had the right, and that it was my duty to choose the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Johnston. I am still firmly of the opinion that Mr. Clayton's appointment is valid, and I shall continue to so believe until the Senate holds otherwise. I do not anticipate any holding by the Senate, and I shall not, therefore, at this time consider any other course."

New Governor-General of Philippines



FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.

HARRISON GIVEN PHILIPPINE POST

New York Congressman Is Nominated for Governor-General of Islands.

Reorganization Will Be Effected in Conformance With Wilson's Policies.

Washington, August 20.—Francis Burton Harrison, of New York City, now Representative in Congress from the Twentieth New York District and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was to-day nominated to be governor-general of the Philippines.

He is selected by the President to administer the affairs of the insular possession of the United States along the lines of the Democratic platform, and in conformance with the program of the Wilson administration. A reorganization of conditions, in line with Democratic principles, is predicted by the appointment.

There are still two vacancies on the Philippines commission. The commissioner in charge of commerce and police and the commissioner in charge of interior affairs are still to be designated. Good Democrats will undoubtedly be chosen to fill these posts. Their appointment, it is expected, will not be long deferred.

Long Under Consideration. Mr. Harrison was selected after months of personal consideration by President Wilson, in which many applicants were eliminated. At least twice the appointment was considered as good as made, but neither of the men selected was Mr. Harrison. Representative Harrison was strongly urged by the post by Leader Underwood, Representative Palmer, Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, and other Democratic leaders. Secretary Garrison also concurred in the appointment.

In connection with the announcement the White House had no comment to make of Mr. Harrison's attitude toward the Philippines beyond the remark that he would carry out Democratic party pledges.

Mr. Harrison was a member of the party which accompanied William Howard Taft as Secretary of War on his trip to the Philippines, and he has had several conferences on Philippine matters from time to time with President Wilson, so that his viewpoint is known to the administration.

Francis Burton Harrison was born December 18, 1873, in the city of New York. He graduated from Yale in 1895, receiving an A. B. degree, and later received an LL. B. degree from the New York Law School, where he was an instructor from 1897 to 1899. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Harrison married Mary Crocker, of San Francisco, June 7, 1900, and after her death in 1905 married Mabel I. Judson, daughter of Henry I. Judson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1907.

During the war with Spain he served as a private in Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and later as captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers. Mr. Harrison was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Thirtieth New York District, was Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York, 1904, and was elected to the Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses from the Sixteenth District, and re-elected to the Sixty-third Congress from the twentieth district.

Week-End Rates via N. & W. \$3.00 a Norfolk and return. Tickets on sale Friday and Saturdays of each week; good returning until midnight of following Monday.—Advertisement.

SURGEON RACES TO SAVE SUICIDE

Dr. George Ben Johnston Rushes to Tennessee on Special Train.

Lewis Hornblower, Son of Great Lawyer, Shoots Himself With Revolver.

In a desperate effort to save the life of Lewis Hornblower, son of Judge W. B. Hornblower, of New York, who attempted suicide in Johnson City, Tenn., late Tuesday night, Dr. George Ben Johnston left Richmond yesterday at 1 o'clock on a special train for Johnson City, accompanied by internes and nurses, prepared for an operation immediately on his arrival. Young Hornblower shot himself through the body, the bullet grazing the heart and lungs, passing through the back of the chair in which he was sitting and lodging in the wall of the room. Physicians thought there was little chance for his recovery, but advised calling in the Richmond surgeon. A special train was made up at Byrd Street Station and routed over the Atlantic Coast Line to Petersburg, thence to Bristol over the Norfolk and Western. The surgeon expected to arrive in Johnson City some time in the night. At midnight the condition of Mr. Hornblower was reported as desperate.

Member of Wealthy Family. Mr. Hornblower is a member of a very wealthy and distinguished family of New York City, his father being a very widely-known attorney. He shot himself with a .38 calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. He was sitting in a chair and had been discussing with his wife the fact that he was despondent, tired of life, and that he had rather be dead than living. After communicating with and passing through time, he drew his revolver and fired one shot into his breast before his wife could intervene.

The bullet passed entirely through his body, grazing his heart, penetrating his left lung, and passed through the back of the chair in which he was sitting, lodging in the wall of his room.

The opinion was generally expressed in Johnson City that he had committed the act while brooding over his troubles, and probably while under the influence of intoxicants. His wife started to give the alarm, but neighbors hearing the report of the pistol shot, rushed over to the house and found Mr. Hornblower lying on the floor in a pool of blood.

Fighting Chance of Recovery. Medical aid was summoned and the wound dressed. After a consultation with the physician yesterday morning it was decided that there was a fighting chance for recovery, if a difficult surgical operation could be performed, this being regarded as the only hope of saving his life. Dr. Johnston was communicated with and agreed to come at once. Friends of Mr. Hornblower in the railway business took up with the railway lines the matter of expediting a special train bearing the surgeon to Johnson City, and within a short time action was speeding west.

Mr. Hornblower is a native of New York. He came to Johnson City several years ago and was connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at that point. In addition to his salary he received monthly remittances from his father, and it has been stated that his wife's father is also quite wealthy. While living in Johnson City, he has spent money lavishly.

Special Excursion to Danville, Va., August 23, via Southern Railway, 10:30 A. M. \$2.50 round trip.—Adv.

THAW'S LAWYERS WIN FIRST ROUND OF LEGAL BATTLE

They Secure Writ of Habeas Corpus in Superior Court.

HEARING WILL BE GRANTED TO-DAY

While Fight Between His Family's Millions and Laws of Dominion Is Being Staged, Thaw Is Unperturbed, Picking Out Gorgeous Neckties and Adorning Himself With Fine Raiment—His Lawyers Expect His Release, but Fear Action of Immigration Officials—Rely on Railroad Ticket to Detroit to Prove That He Was Merely Passing Through Canada.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Sherbrooke, Que., August 20.—The battle of the Thaw millions versus the laws of the Dominion of Canada is on. The stake at issue is the liberty of Harry Kendall Thaw, spendthrift and lunatic slayer.

The first round of the conflict was fought this afternoon, and Thaw won. The victory was gained when Judge Globensky, of the Superior Court, granted to counsel for the international prisoner a writ of habeas corpus, ordering his jailer to produce Thaw before the court to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Until that time Thaw will be confined in the hospital ward of the Sherbrooke Jail, where he can do anything he wants to with the following things that he bought to-day: Delicacies of the season to appease the appetite sharpened by hasty meals on the flight from Matteawan to the Canadian border.

Cigars, the best that could be found in town, to while away the long hours of confinement. Fine linen, bought to replace the bed-ridden and dusty material that he wore when seized near Contoosick, and the apparel of the prisoner, which the prisoner purchased for his personal adornment.

While the court battle was being staged, Thaw went "shopping." This was easy for him to do, however, as the jail officials permitted the shopkeepers and haberdashers to visit the prisoner.

Thaw Unperturbed. Thaw seemed unperturbed when he was informed that the hearing was on before Judge Globensky, but went on picking out the ties that suited his fancy. He also came to the conclusion that he had been granted in his behalf, however, he dropped his pleasant occupation long enough to make this observation to the jail attendant who brought him the news:

"There is no doubt that I shall be freed. I am innocent of crime and therefore cannot be extradited. I am not an 'undesirable,' and therefore, cannot be deported."

"I have a ticket to Detroit, and was trying to get there. I certainly have good counsel, and I am going on to Detroit as soon as they get me out. 'If ever an arrest was made, I believe this one was. I am certainly fully justified in resenting it.'"

Thereupon he turned again to a stack of neckties and proceeded with his selection.

Charles D. White, K. C., took charge of Thaw's legal battle to-day and was assisted by Colonel H. R. Frazer and W. L. Shurtleff, the latter being the first lawyer selected by the fugitive after his arrest. White is an expert in habeas corpus matters, and the points he made in his application before Judge Globensky showed that he has the acumen necessary to lead Thaw through a fight.

Plea of Prisoner's Counsel. The habeas writ was asked on these three grounds:

1. That Thaw had committed no offense against Canadian law.

2. That the House lobby committee charges against Thaw and arrested him also made the commitment sending him (Continued On Second Page.)

TOTAL SLUSH FUND IS NEARLY \$12,000

Witness Tells Committee of Money Pawnbrokers Raised to Defeat Legislation.

Washington, August 20.—George D. Horning, a Washington pawnbroker, told the House lobby committee to-day the total slush fund raised to defeat the Federal loan shark bill was nearly \$12,000. Three pawnbrokers put in \$3,750 and he raised \$8,000 from men in the chattel mortgage business in and out of Washington. About \$5,000 of the \$8,000 was unspent. The \$8,000 was kept separate from the brokers' fund, and both were raised in 1911 and 1912. Representative McDermott, of Illinois, is alleged to have arranged to get \$7,500 to work against the bill.

Horning testified that Henry E. Davis, a Washington attorney, got \$2,000 from each fund. Davis arranged a hearing for the brokers before President Taft. Mr. Taft signed the bill, however. Horning also testified one contribution of \$2,000 came from a man named Watt, of Philadelphia, and a similar amount from a Mr. Walsh, of Chicago. Horning declared he didn't have to win McDermott over to oppose the bill. "He was a card man. He had an honorary membership in a union, and the unions were opposed to putting the pawnbrokers in the bill," said Horning. (Continued On Second Page.)